

FORTS IN RUINS.

Full Details of Monday's Fight at Santiago.

10 VESSELS IN LINE.

Precision of Our Aim at the Harbor Forts.

OUR SHIPS NOT INJURED.

One Sailor Wounded—the Massachusetts' Mast Hit.

Most of the Spanish Batteries Were Silenced—Their Guns Were Badly Manned, and Our Fleet Escaped Almost Unscathed—The Military Mast of the Massachusetts Was Hit, and a Horrifying Shell Struck the Swannee—Cubans Opened Fire on the Town from the Mountains, but Were Too Far Away to Do Damage—Our Guns Did Great Execution.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—A despatch yesterday to THE SUN told of the decision arrived at by Admiral Sampson to make another attack on the fortifications at Santiago to complete the work begun by Commodore Schley. Early on Monday morning the outer line of the defenses was bombarded, and when the ships stopped firing most of the Spanish batteries had been silenced, while those that were not silenced were so badly disabled that their fire practically amounted to nothing.

On Sunday all the Captains under Admiral Sampson were summoned by signal to board the flagship New York. Everybody indulged in speculation as to what the conference meant, and later there was much joy aboard all the vessels when it became known that the Admiral was going to give his men another chance at the Spaniards.

It had been seen that the Spaniards were displaying the greatest activity in repairing the batteries damaged at the time of Commodore Schley's bombardment and in constructing new defenses. Admiral Sampson concluded that it was time to stop this, and it was to discuss his plans and to see that all the details were thoroughly understood that he summoned his Captains.

It was decided that there should be a general bombardment to reduce the fortifications, and each Captain was instructed as to the part his ship should take in it.

It had been evident for some days that the Spaniards did not expect to be allowed to proceed with their work without molestation from the American fleet. Judging from their preparations and movements, it was thought they expected when they were attacked it would be about dawn, but Admiral Sampson decided that the bombardment should begin later in the morning, in order that all the men might have their breakfast and go into the fight with full stomachs.

At 6 o'clock the signal was given to clear for action, and the officers and men sprang to their stations with alacrity. Forty minutes later the ships slowly formed into two lines, 800 yards apart, on each side of the entrance to the harbor. To the east were the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship; Iowa, Oregon, Yankee and Dolphin, while to the west were the Brooklyn, with Commodore Schley on board; Massachusetts, Texas, Vixen and Swannee.

The lines were formed six miles off shore. When the ships had got into their assigned positions they steamed slowly in toward the mouth of the harbor until they were about 4,000 yards from the shore.

It could be seen from the decks of the warships that the Spaniards were preparing for the attack that was impending. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the engagement was opened by a thundering roar from the flagship New York, and a shell from one of her 8-inch rifles went hurtling through the air toward the Morro, the ancient fort which the Spaniards have heretofore believed to be impregnable. They knew more when the battle ceased.

Almost simultaneously with the shot from the New York one of the guns of the Brooklyn roared a defiance to the enemy.

As the firing opened the two lines began to manoeuvre, presenting a beautiful and imposing sight to those on THE SUN despatch boat, which was as close to the fighters as the regulations established by Admiral Sampson would permit.

Admiral Sampson's squadron turned to the east and Commodore Schley's to the west. At the same time the lighter ships, in obedience to a signal, steamed out of the range of the heaviest shore batteries for the purpose of attacking the light field batteries that had been erected near the beach.

The battleships, remaining a considerable

distance apart, steamed slowly in, pouring a devastating fire on the strong shore defenses that were grouped at the mouth of the harbor.

The fire from the warships was vigorous and sustained, showing that the men were enjoying the work that had been cut out for them. The shore batteries answered weakly at first, but the gunners in them seemed to gain more confidence and coolness as the battle continued, and their fire then became strong.

The Spanish batteries were armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns, which were taken to Santiago by the Spanish steamer Montserrat. These were manned by German and French artillery experts, whose knowledge of American marksmanship was greatly augmented during the fight.

The Spaniards had boasted that no fleet would live before these imported experts, but they proved themselves to be about as poor artillerymen as the Spaniards themselves, than whom no worse ever stood behind a gun. Not one of the American ships was materially damaged.

The marksmanship of the Yankee sailors was, as usual, excellent, particularly in the cases of the New York and Texas.

For an hour a perfect storm of shot and shell landed in the batteries and forts, doing frightful execution. The Spaniards stood it as long as they could, and then their fire began to slacken.

Shells from the fleet could be seen landing and exploding on the crest of the hill on which the Morro stands and at the bottom of which were some of the strongest batteries.

As shells landed in these batteries there would be a roaring that could be heard above the din of battle, and then above the clouds of dust and masses of flying masonry could be seen guns and men blown high in the air.

The Yankee, manned by the naval militia, made a fine showing. She kept close inshore, fighting the batteries near the beach. The naval militia fought like old bluejackets and poured a savage fire into the enemy.

The cannonading was kept up until 10:20 o'clock, when the New York signalled "Cease firing."

During the battle one gun located east of the Morro was seen to be hit. It was lifted bodily into the air and hurled for a great distance.

A magazine on the west side of the entrance was set on fire by a shell which exploded in it. One of the three Spanish flags that were shot away was not replaced.

In the course of the bombardment a battery of field pieces at the Cuban headquarters on a mountain top north of Santiago opened fire on the town. The range was fully ten miles, and, of course, no damage was done. The firing was attributed to the enthusiasm of the insurgents in seeing their hereditary enemy being thoroughly whipped.

A number of Spanish troops were seen in a small fort near the beach, and the Dolphin's commander thought he could draw their fire. He plumped several shells into them, but elicited no reply. The fort was knocked to pieces and the Spaniards who were left alive fled.

The Spaniards had mounted several Quaker guns, supposed to be pieces of trunks of trees, since Commodore Schley had his last engagement with them, and it is supposed that the fort destroyed was supplied with these harmless weapons. There were only two pieces served by the Spaniards east of the Morro, and these were finally silenced.

Admiral Sampson, after the engagement began, ran in within 1,800 yards of the mouth of the harbor. The fire from the flagship was principally directed against the batteries inside the harbor, and it did great execution. None of the ships approached the shore so closely as the New York.

To make the fire against the Morro effective it was necessary for some of the warships to stand well off the coast in order that the proper elevation of the guns could be obtained.

The ships on the west side of the entrance ultimately worked in until they were within 3,000 yards of the beach.

By this time the old Morro had been transformed into a picturesque ruin, part of what had been its walls lying in tumbled heaps of masonry, while the part still standing was torn and rent with great holes, where the solid shot had ploughed through.

A short distance beneath the Morro stands an old stone fortification in which it was known Lieut. Hobson and his fellow heroes of the Merrimac were confined. This was, of course, not fired upon, and the American gunners were exceedingly careful that none of their shots went anywhere near enough the structure to harm their imprisoned comrades.

The surprising accuracy of the American fire was illustrated by the fact that the batteries on the rocky table below the building where the prisoners were confined were completely ruined by the shots from Commodore Schley's squadron.

The Marblehead and the New Orleans, which had been lying far off shore for some time after the firing began, were finally signalled that they might take part in the bombardment.

They came in, the Marblehead on the west and the New Orleans on the east, and

worked their way well inshore, all the time fighting desperately. The effect of their shots could be seen along the shore, where bare patches of ground show the pathway of their shells.

The firing was suspended before the officers and men wished, and they were greatly disappointed in not being allowed to wipe the last vestige of the Spanish fortifications off the earth.

Much laughter was occasioned on board the big ship by the conduct of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which, when the order to cease firing was given, slowly and reluctantly turned seaward, at the same time keeping up a hot fire on the shore from her stern guns. The Texas was slow to withdraw, and she, too, continued to fire over her stern until she was nearly out of range.

The New Orleans, as usual, used smokeless powder, which permitted her to use her guns with greater rapidity than she would have been able to do had her gunners been blinded by the huge clouds of smoke which followed each discharge of the big guns of the other ships.

The Swannee, which was firing close in shore, was struck by a bursting shell. William Rose, a seaman, was struck in the leg by a flying fragment, but his injury is slight.

The ships suffered slightly from the recoil of their great guns. The military mast of the Massachusetts was struck by a shot, but the damage did not amount to much.

The Spanish batteries on the key inside the harbor fired on the fleet, but their shots were ineffective. Many shells from the warships flew into the city, but this was unintentional, Admiral Sampson having no idea of bombarding the town.

The morning was misty and showers were frequent. The scene ashore and afloat was most beautiful. The mountains along the coast were wrapped in clouds and the ships were enveloped in smoke.

The shells that missed the fortifications tore up trees by their roots, demolished rocks, and dug huge holes in the earth, scattering the fragments high into the air.

Fountains of debris showed whenever a big shell landed on the cliff facing the sea. Vegetation was exterminated and the conformation of the cliff was altered, and buildings were demolished wherever the shells struck. All the guns along the sea front, save the smoothbore in the Morro, were silenced, and many of them were ruined.

The preparations for the landing of marines are progressing rapidly. When the landing is made the insurgents will cooperate with the American forces.

The artillery on shore, used at great distance against the Spaniards, was operated by the insurgents. It is known that about 9,000 insurgents are in the immediate vicinity of Santiago.

Several expeditions have landed lately, carrying arms and equipments to them. The insurgents here are all well armed now with Springfield rifles, and several pieces of light artillery were sent to them recently.

There has been no general landing of United States troops at or near Santiago, but a small expedition which sailed from Tampa ten days ago carried the pieces of field artillery, and a few men were landed with the artillery to assist the insurgents in its use.

SPANISH VERSION OF THE FIGHT.

We Didn't Do Much Damage, but Retired with Nine Crippled Warships!

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, June 7.—The exact Spanish losses at Santiago on Monday were:

In the land forces, one private killed and four officers and twenty-one soldiers wounded. In the naval forces, Second Officer Acosta of the Reina Mercedes and five sailors killed, and one officer and eleven sailors wounded. A majority of those wounded are only slightly injured.

Morro Castle and the cruiser Reina Mercedes were slightly damaged.

The American vessels were compelled to withdraw, apparently much damaged. Nine of them were seriously crippled.

CAPE HATTEN, Hayti, June 7.—The following despatch has just been received from Santiago de Cuba:

"The American fleet began the second bombardment of the defenses here at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and the firing did not cease until 10:30."

"It is estimated that about 1,500 shots at least were fired by the ten American warships that took part in the engagement."

"The other ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet maintained a heavy fire near Aguadores and Delguirí."

"The ships at the entrance of the harbor directed their fire against the Morro and the batteries at Cincro Reales, Punta Gorda, and Zocapa fort. It is supposed that the object of the entire movement was to cover the landing of troops."

"This is pretty certain to have been the case at Aguadores and Delguirí. The intention of the Americans was to put a force of men ashore there, where they were to form a junction with the insurgents."

"The men, according to report, were landed, but were repulsed by a Spanish force. The insurgents were dispersed."

"Some damage was inflicted to the batteries and forts at the mouth of the harbor, and a number of badly aimed shells from

the American warships fell in the city but did no damage."

"The American ships were apparently badly damaged, several of them retiring completely crippled. The Spanish losses were slight, but it is believed that the Americans suffered severely."

The despatch gives no further details. It is thought here from the meagreness of the Spanish advice that the Spaniards must have suffered a severe reverse. The above despatch was received at an early hour this morning.

A later despatch said it was reported in Santiago that an American General, with 3,500 troops, effected a landing east of the city on Monday afternoon.

Among the Spanish killed are Lieuts. Perez and Garcia, both artillery officers.

Col. Ordones, Capt. Sanchez and Lieut. Iriar were slightly wounded. One private was killed and twenty-one others wounded.

The old cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was moored near the mouth of the harbor, was damaged by the American fire.

Her second Commodore was killed; as were also an Ensign and five sailors. They all met their deaths from the explosion of a shell. Altogether sixteen sailors were killed.

The despatch adds that a further attack by the Americans is shortly expected, but the military and naval officers are confident of their ability to resist successfully any force that the Americans can bring against them.

SAMPSON MAKES REPORT.

He Says He Silenced the Works "Without Injury of Any Kind."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Confirmation of the news reports about an engagement at Santiago between the Spanish fleet and the American fleet came to the Navy Department this evening in an official despatch from Admiral Sampson. It is the official bulletin posted at the department the place whence the despatch was filed for telegraphing is not given. The message follows:

Bombarded forts at Santiago 7:30 to 10 A. M. today, June 6. Have silenced works without injury of any kind, though within 2,000 yards.

According to the best information obtainable nothing was said in the despatch about landing marines or troops near the bombarded town. Naval officers believe the statements in the report to that effect are the result of a gross ignorance of the reasons why it should be done in advance of the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army corps. The Administration was not apprised in advance of Admiral Sampson's intention to bombard the fortifications at Santiago, and for that reason is unwilling to risk any conjectures as to his purpose. There is ample evidence in addition to the statements of persons in authority to show that Admiral Sampson has the widest discretion in the conduct of his operations. He has made his own plans and the Navy Department has no right to interfere in any way with his arrangements for bringing about the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's fleet.

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When the Harvard delivered him in Kingston, Consul Dent thought some mistake had been made, and returned him to Commodore Schley when the Harvard left, with renewed assurances of his worth and loyalty.

The Harvard has not yet delivered the man to the Brooklyn, and whether he will escape with his life or not when he again meets Commodore Schley is an open question.

TO PAY THE HOBSON MORTGAGE.

Alabama's Way of Showing Regard for the Commander of the Merrimac.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—The movement begun in Mobile to collect subscriptions to raise a mortgage on the home of Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson at Greensborough is spreading all over the State, and before June 15, when the foreclosure sale is to take place, enough money will have been contributed to take up the debt and give the property to his mother. The first subscription was made by the Alabama National Bank of Birmingham as a place to receive contributions. Other cities have selected the most prominent banks, and many contributions are now being made.

The movement was begun by Z. M. P. Inge of Mobile, and he is being assisted by S. V. Taylor, Auditor of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and John L. Rapier, publisher of the Mobile Register. Newspapers all over Alabama are taking up the matter, and the raising of the mortgage is a certainty.

HOBSON FOR THE ALABAMA.

A Movement Started to Secure for Him the Command of the New Battleship.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 7.—A campaign has been started in Alabama looking to the promotion of Lieut. Hobson to the post of Captain commanding the new ship Alabama. It is believed that the newspapers and the public throughout the South will join in the recommendation. From Hobson's friends in Greensborough it is learned that he has for some time desired to get out of the Construction Bureau and into the line. The Montgomery Advertiser in referring to the matter says editorially:

"Lieut. Hobson has demonstrated his originality, his breadth, his capacity for self-control, which is the highest qualification for command, his energy, determination, and coolness. In what is lacking to fit him to command any ship afloat? He has the brains, the training, the experience in seamanship, the daring. By all means let him be made Captain of the Alabama. The whole South would be delighted."

FOR A TESTIMONIAL TO HOBSON.

A subscription list was circulated on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday for a fund to pay for a suitable testimonial to Lieut. Hobson, who sunk the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

U. S. BUYS THE CATANIA.

About All the Ships the Government Can Charter It Has Got Already.

It was reported yesterday that the Government has bought the British tramp freighter Catania for a transport. Transports for clerks are practically out of the market, and the Government now has practically all the vessels that can be chartered for any purpose.

The Board on Auxiliary Cruisers was augmented yesterday by the attachment of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, who was President of the first board.

Study Law at Home.

Particulars from The Sprague Correspondence

School of Law, No. 901 Telephone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

—Ad.

SCHLEY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

HE BELIEVES HIS FLEET BARELY AVOIDED DESTRUCTION.

A Pilot Had Been Selected by Consul Dent and the Junta at Kingston to Guide the Fleet Past the Mines and Into Santiago Harbor—The Man Said This Night Surely He Would—His Actions Were Suspicious and Schley Suspected He Was a Spy—He Threatened to Shoot Him, but Later Sent Him Back to Kingston—Now Dent Has Returned Him to Schley with More Assurance of His Loyalty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—Commodore Schley is convinced that his fleet has barely escaped being blown up by the submarine mines in Santiago harbor, a trap to get him over the mines having been set by the Spanish spies who swarm in Kingston. He believes that the man who was sent to him last week by Mr. Dent, the American Consul at Kingston, in company with an interpreter named Duval, was none other than a Spanish pilot, who had been imposed upon the Cuban Junta in Kingston, and through the Junta on Consul Dent.

The Sun's despatches told several days ago of the selection of a pilot by Consul Dent to guide Commodore Schley's squadron past the mines and into the harbor of Santiago. The run was to be made under the cover of darkness, and the pilot was confident of his ability to take the ships into the harbor in perfect safety.

Consul Dent, acting on instructions from Washington, selected a man who was vouched for by the Junta in Kingston as one who was absolutely loyal to the Cuban cause and who knew the harbor of Santiago better than any other man to be found.

The man, with the interpreter, Duval, was taken on board the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which took him to the flagship Brooklyn. The alleged pilot was no sooner on the flagship than he began asking questions of the most suspicious character, evidently endeavoring to learn the strength of the squadron, the armament of the ships and other things that would be of great importance to the Spaniards.

When Commodore Schley questioned him about the harbor his information was so clearly misleading, according to the accurate charts in Commodore Schley's possession, that the Commodore at once believed the man to be a spy.

The Commodore was at first indignant, and threatened to have the alleged pilot executed, but later on he turned him over to the Harvard and sent him back to Kingston.

It was discovered that his brother is the most experienced pilot in Santiago harbor. When the Harvard delivered him in Kingston, Consul Dent thought some mistake had been made, and returned him to Commodore Schley when the Harvard left, with renewed assurances of his worth and loyalty.

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BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

News from Spanish Sources That the Fleet Went On Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 7.—There was further cannonading at Santiago de Cuba this morning. It was rumored in that city that the Americans have captured Aguadores, where it is thought a landing in force will be made.

A wild rumor in which not the slightest credence is placed is current here to-day. It is to the effect that the Spanish squadron from Cadiz, numbering eighteen vessels, has been seen off Jamaica.

MADRID, June 7.—The Spanish official version of the operations at Santiago de Cuba to-day is as follows:

"Col. Aldea, with a column of Spanish troops, has had a fight with a party of rebels who were covering the landing of Americans near Santiago, two American cruisers assisting in the landing. No details of the result of the operations have yet been received."

"The enemy's squadron re-attacked Santiago. The cannonading began at 8 A. M. and finished at 11 o'clock. The despatch conveying this information gives no further details."

There is considerable anxiety here regarding the situation at Santiago de Cuba. The officials say they have received no confirmation of the American reports of victory for their warships.

MISCHIEF BENNETT DID.

An Article in His Paris Newspaper May Prolong the War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, June 7.—The gravest mischief is being caused by the editorial published in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, a synopsis of which was cabled to THE SUN on Saturday last. Since long before the outbreak of the war the Herald has been appreciated here for its pro-Spanish utterances, and many of its articles and editorials have been copied and favorably commented upon by the Spanish press.

Its latest effusion, however, threatens to prove the direct cause of the prolongation of the war. Spanish opinion, both official and general, was rapidly approaching the point where Spain could seek peace on the terms that the United States would probably demand. The Herald's virtual declaration that America was tired of the war and would be glad to abandon it has been eagerly accepted and has wrought an entire change in public sentiment.

Vigorous resistance and aggression are now universally advocated, in the hope that the United States will seek a compromise before long on a basis fairly favorable to Spain.

WHISKEY FOR THE ARMY.

Kentucky Distillers Propose to Send 50,000 One Drink Bottles to Cuba.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—The Kentucky distillers propose to send 50,000 bottles of whiskey to Cuba for the American soldiers when they occupy the island.

Whiskey will also be forwarded to the army of occupation in Porto Rico and perhaps to Manila if it can be transported. The plan is for each distillery to contribute a barrel of its best make. This will furnish whiskey for medical and fighting purposes for the entire army.

MANILA TOO FAR AWAY FOR BRYAN.

His Friends Want a Plot to Keep Him Out of the Country So That He Can't Be President.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 7.—Gov. Holcomb received a private telegram from Washington this afternoon saying that orders should be issued at once for the mobilization at Lincoln of Col. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska. Mr. Bryan's appointment was made in advance of any action by the companies, as is customary in national guard organizations. The reason assigned for this is the necessity for haste. The twelve companies are all enrolled and mobilization will be the work of twenty-four hours only.

Mr. Bryan has sent a protest to some of his friends at Washington, who have been trying to prevent his being sent to the far away Philippines, on the ground that it is a waste of